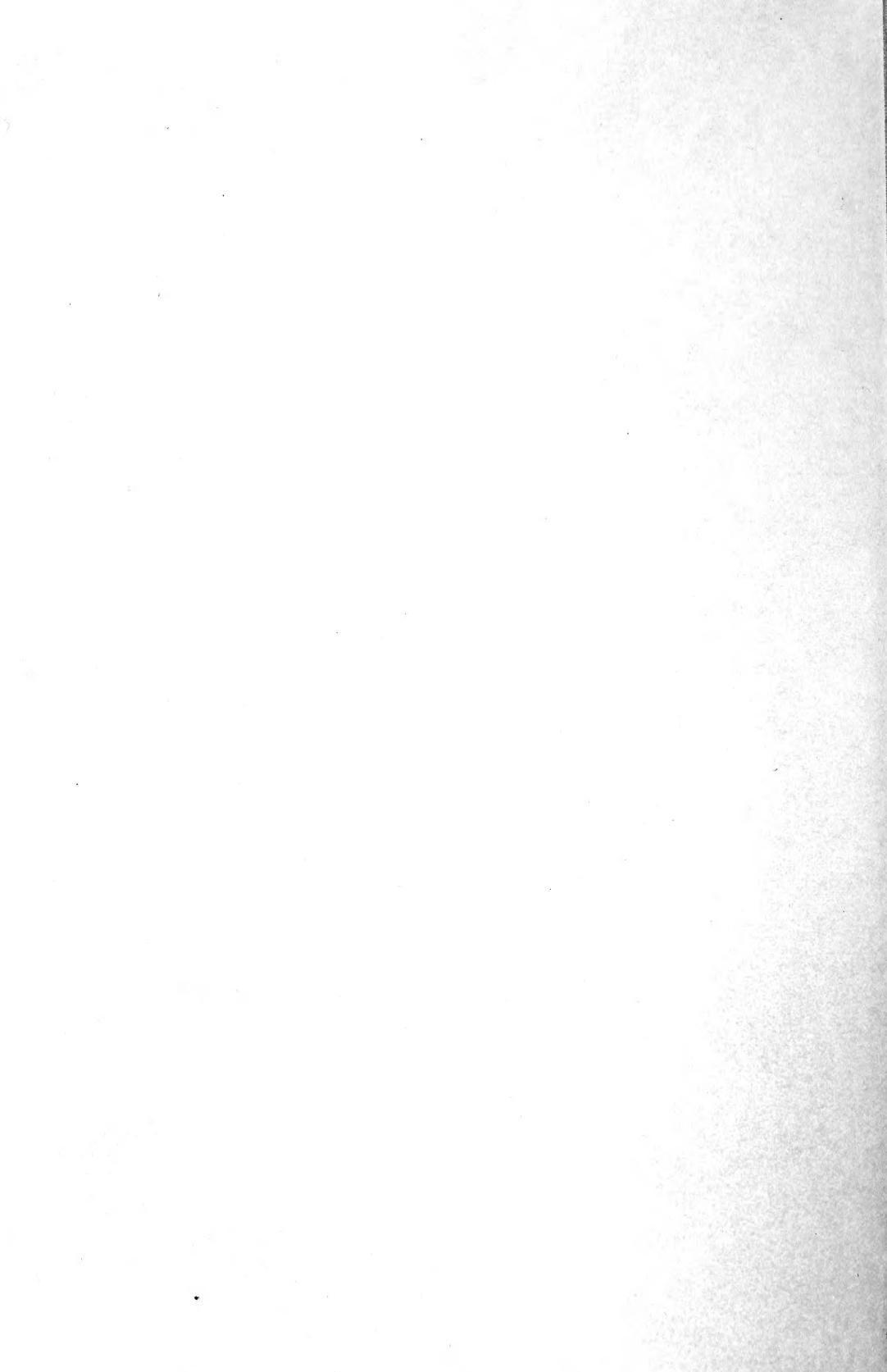
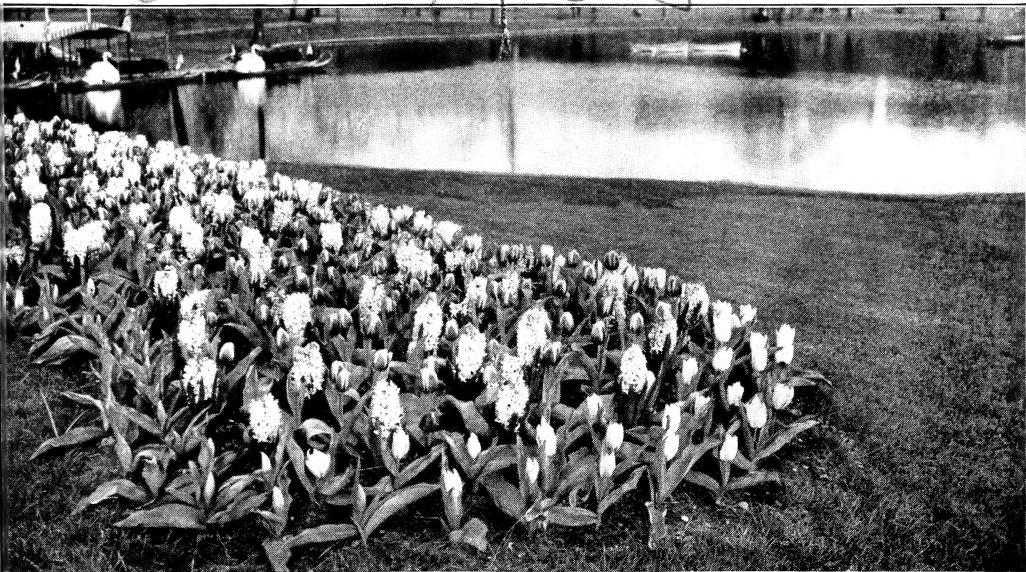


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6209 1908



Purdy's Bulbs

FOR FALL PLANTING



CARL PURDY · UKIAH, CALIFORNIA





Keizerkroon Tulip



Purdy's Bulbs for Fall Planting

CARL PURDY, UKIAH, CAL.

Terms of Business

CASH. Unless otherwise arranged, money must accompany the order.

REMITTANCES under \$1 can be made in stamps; over that amount money orders are preferable.

POSTAGE, EXPRESSAGE or FREIGHT will be prepaid by me without cost to customer. Where there are express offices I usually use that method of shipping.

SAFE CARRIAGE GUARANTEED. I guarantee that bulbs shall reach my customers in good order and shall be of good quality. If they are not, the money will be refunded, but claims for damages must be made immediately upon arrival of goods.

QUALITY OF BULBS. My bulbs are as good as can be bought in America. The Daffodils and Gladioli are grown at The Terraces, and my gardens are famous. My Tulips and Hyacinths are supplied by a firm in Holland who are known as specialists in the very best bulbs. They will outweigh and outsize any others on the market and have given my customers the very best satisfaction. **NO BETTER BULBS CAN BE BOUGHT.**

DATE OF SHIPMENTS. Daffodils are ready at any time after September 1. My importations of Tulips and Hyacinths will arrive in early October. Spanish Irises come with them. Japanese Irises are grown at The Terraces and can be supplied at any time.

LARGE QUANTITIES can be supplied at a reduced rate. Send list of your requirements.

California Native Bulbs. I issue a beautiful Catalogue of native Mariposa Tulips, Dog's-tooth Violets, Lilies, etc., at intervals. My last Catalogue, issued in 1908, will be mailed on application.

TULIPS

Of all bulbous plants, the Tulips are the most showy, and it is worth much trouble to have them at their best. In pots they can be had by midwinter, while in beds they are their best from March to May. The methods of culture used in the East and Europe are not adapted to California and will seldom produce good results; but, by taking into consideration the peculiarities of our climate, very fine flowers can be grown with little trouble.

Culture of Tulips in California

SITUATION OF THE BED. Throughout California quite warm spells are to be expected in February or early March, and if the bed is exposed to the sun the bulbs will be forced into a premature bloom with very short stems. To guard against this, choose a situation which is shaded at least one-third of the day, and half the day is better. The northeast or northwestern corner of a building is best, but trees will give the same shelter. The bed must not be where sharp winds reach it.



Bed of Tulips

SOIL. Tulips prefer a light, well-drained soil, but can be grown well in any soil that is not mucky. If the soil is heavy it should be underdrained with tiles, gravel or any other porous conductor, and had better be raised 6 inches.

MANURE should be used, well-rotted cow-manure being the best. It may be spread on the surface an inch thick and dug in, or better yet, applied as indicated below. Manure the ground in like manner every year.

DISTANCE APART AND DEPTH TO PLANT. Tulips will do well when planted 3 inches apart each way, or sixteen to the square foot. The standard distance is 4 inches apart each way, or nine to the square foot. It is a waste of space to give them more.

FANCY BEDS are to be avoided. They are only fit for open spaces and in California it is foolish to attempt them. A bed 3 to 4 feet wide, where the best situation can be given is much better and it is also better to plant in wide variety so as to prolong the season, and to aim to have fine flowers in variety and for cutting rather than to produce a mass effect.

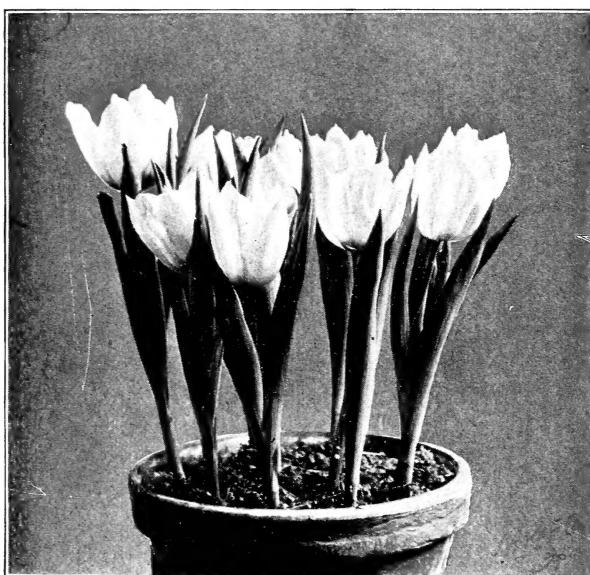
PLANT EARLY. October is our best month. Good results can be had from planting as late as January 1, but after that I would advise that no planting be done. Every day's delay after November is at the expense of the flowers.

METHOD OF PLANTING. The best method is that used in the great fields in Holland, where they are grown by millions. First, thoroughly spade and pulverize the soil and

TULIPS, continued

give drainage if it is needed. Then throw out the soil from a section of the bed to the depth of 7 inches. Put in a layer of manure an inch deep and cover with an inch and a half of soil. Set your bulbs 3 or 4 inches apart each way, and then cover them gently with the soil from a second section of the bed. Proceed in this way until the bed is planted, and then level with the remaining soil. As the bulbs are about 2 inches high, this will give them a cover of about 3 inches of soil. While well-rotted manure is preferable, any manure can be used that has gone through the first heating. In cold soils, plant an inch shallower. If the soil is heavy, and sharp sand is obtainable, put some around the bulbs.

WATERING. During the winter and early spring, give only enough water to keep the bed moist; usually the rain is ample. As soon as the flower-bud appears, water liberally until a few weeks after the flowering is over and then dry them off. As soon as the leaves are dry, dig the bulbs and store in any dry airy place until plant-



Tulips in pot

ng time the next fall. The lighter the soils the more water is needed during the flowering season. Late Tulips can be left in the ground, but this is not good practice. Many offsets are produced so that they will be crowded for space, and the thorough preparation and manuring of the soil is needed yearly if the finest flowers are to be produced.

METHOD OF STORAGE. It is not necessary to put the bulbs in sand or any other packing material. It is quite enough to put in paper bags in a dry, cool storeroom.

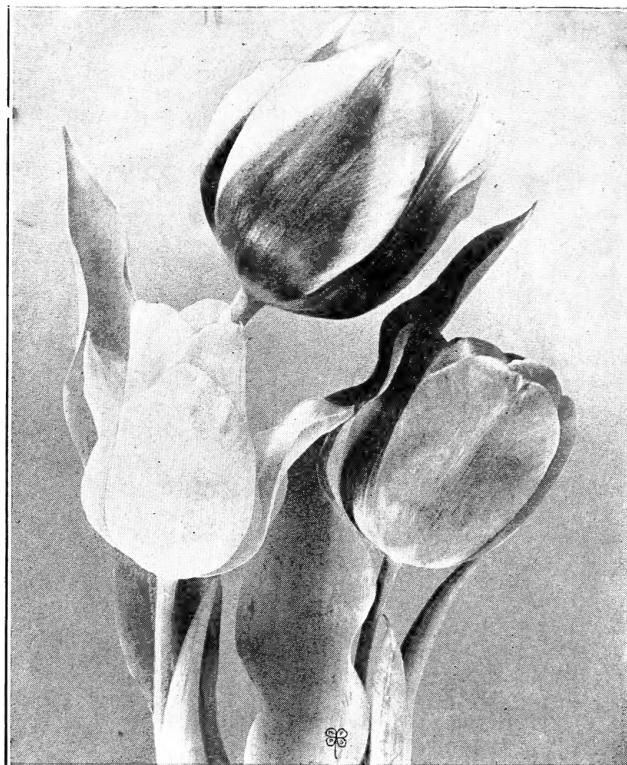
TULIPS IN BOXES. If gophers are numerous, the bulbs can be planted in boxes 8 inches deep, with soil as indicated. The boxes should be in a half-shaded place and watered liberally, even in winter.

TULIPS IN POTS FOR WINTER BLOOM. The best time to pot is in early fall. The best soil for potting is a compost of two parts of garden loam to one part of well-rotted cow-manure and one part sharp sand. Use a 5- or 6-inch pot and first put in some broken crocks with a little loose material to insure good drainage. For a 5-inch pot,

TULIPS, continued

use three to five bulbs and for a 6-inch pot four to seven. Plant so that the tip of the bulb projects and water moderately. Put in a cool dark place for five or six weeks until they are well rooted. This can be told by gently striking the side of the pot until the soil will slip out. If the pot is a mass of roots, the bulbs are ready to bring to the light. Water moderately and do not give full sunlight, but let them come on slowly in a window or cool greenhouse.

THE BEST VARIETIES TO POT. Any early single Tulip will do. Chrysolora, Cottage Maid, and Keizerkroon are especially fine. Late Tulips seldom do well in pots.



Single Tulips

Early Single Tulips

These are wonderfully brilliant flowers, very large, and with stems from 7 to 14 inches long when well grown. I have grown a very large number of these and offer here-with a selection of the very best and tallest varieties. In California, only the taller-growing sorts should be planted and, unless my planting directions are followed carefully, even these may grow too short to be satisfactory. The height of well-grown plants is indicated by the numbers which are given after each variety name.

Chrysolora. 11 in. Handsome flower of golden yellow color. 3 cts. each, 30 cts. per doz.

Cottage Maid. 10 in. Beautiful rose, flushed with white. 3 cts. each, 30 cts. per doz.

Duchesse de Parma. 13 in. A bright orange-scarlet, margined with gold. One of the best. 3 cts. each, 30 cts. per doz.

TULIPS, continued

Cramoise Brilliant (Sparkler). 13 in. A wonderfully brilliant, rich orange-scarlet flower. 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.

Joost van Vondel, White. 12 in. Said to be the finest of all pure white Tulips. An enormous flower. 7 cts. each, 70 cts. per doz.

King of the Yellows. 12 in. Large golden yellow flowers of globular shape. 4 cts. each, 40 cts. per doz.

Keizerkroon. 14 in. Rich crimson-scarlet, edged bright yellow. One of the showiest of all Tulips. See illustration on second cover page. 4 cts. each, 40 cts. per doz.

Pottebakker, White. 12 in. A large, very fine, pure white flower. 3 cts. each, 30 cts. per doz.

Prince de Ligny. 13 in. A very showy, rich yellow sort. 4 cts. each, 40 cts. per doz.

Prince of Austria. 13 in. Large, orange-scarlet flowers of unique shape. The ideal Tulip for forcing. 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.

Rembrandt. 15 in. A dazzling scarlet, of unsurpassed brilliancy. 6 cts. each, 60 cts. per doz.

Thomas Moore. 16 in. A beautiful terra-cotta, flushed with golden. 4 cts. each, 40 cts. per doz.

White Swan. 15 in. A pure white flower which lasts wonderfully. I consider it the best white for California. 4 cts. each, 40 cts. per doz.

May-Flowering, or Cottage Tulips

These splendid, long-stemmed Tulips will flower in California in April and early May and can be grown splendidly with little care if directions are followed. In exceptionally cool seasons they will be fine in the open sun, but it is much safer to give partial shade. They can also be planted along borders with other plants or shrubbery and will do very well. I have grown about all of the class that are known and offer a selection that will be liked by every one. As cut-flowers they are unexcelled, for they stay perfect for weeks and are very showy.

Bouton d'Or. 17 in. Small-flowered, but the deepest yellow late Tulip. 3 cts. each, 30 cts. per doz.

Bridesmaid. 15 in. Cherry-red, striped white. 3 cts. each, 30 cts. per doz.

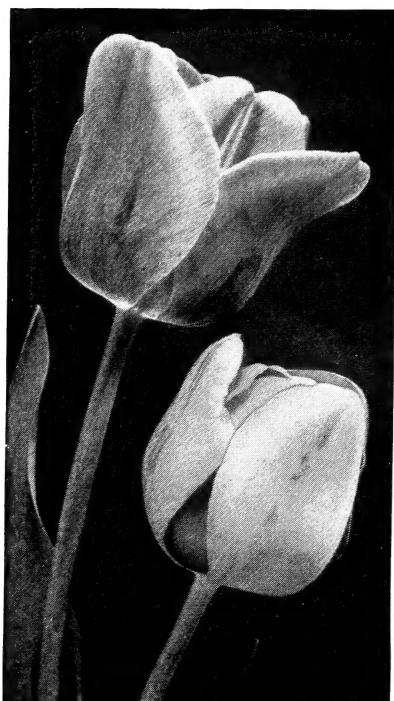
Gesneriana aurantiaca. 18 in. Large, brilliant scarlet flowers, with a greenish brown and golden center. Superb. 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.

Gesneriana major. 24 in. Perhaps the most admired of all Tulips. Glorious flowers of great size and pointed petals, scarlet, with glittering blue-black center. Superb either for cutting or massing in beds. 4 cts. each, 40 cts. per doz., \$2.25 per 100.

Golden Crown. 16 in. Large, yellow flowers, edged crimson. The petals are pointed and the anthers black. 3 cts. each, 30 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100.



Gesneriana Tulip



Darwin Tulips

long in the beds. The flowers are from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 inches across, and, in California, will flower in late April and early May. While these grand flowers can be grown in exposed situations, they are much better grown with some shade. A light, lath shade will give longer stems and larger flowers, where fine cut-flowers are desired. Out of the large number which I have tested, I offer in named Darwins the following superb sorts. Well grown, they are from 2 to 3 feet high.

Allard Pierson. Dark brown. 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.

Cetewayo. Nearly black. 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.

City of Haarlem. An immense, dark crimson flower. 9 cts. each, 90 cts. per doz.

Donders. One of the most admired; of a deep brown-red color. 5c. each, 50c. per doz.

Europe (Salmon King). A superb, brilliant scarlet, with white eye. Especially admired by every visitor who sees my large collection. 6 cts. each, 60 cts. per doz.

Glory. A brilliant scarlet, with blue eye. 6 cts. each, 60 cts. per doz.

Glow. Superb dark red; none better. 6 cts. each, 60 cts. per doz.

Lenotre. Soft pink. 3 cts. each, 30 cts. per doz.

Louis Lengard. Purplish blue. 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.

Marcella. Reddish maroon; fine. 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.

Orion. A very large, scarlet flower. 6 cts. each, 60 cts. per doz.

Professor Rauwenhoff. A grand flower, of bright rosy pink color. 7 cts. each, 70 cts. per doz.

Zanzibar. Almost black and a great flower. 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.

The buyer will be charmed with any of these superb sorts.

Mixed Darwin Tulips. I can give a very satisfactory mixture at 30 cts. per doz., or \$2 per 100. It does not contain any of the above named sorts, but is a great value.

A Splendid Named Collection of Darwin Tulips

My grower in Holland puts up for me a **Superb Collection of Twelve Named Varieties of Darwin Tulips**, giving all colors in very large, heavy bulbs. Better value cannot be given for the money. Separately they would cost three times as much. I will send one collection of one bulb each, not named, for **40 cts.**, or the collection of twelve varieties, ten bulbs each, named, for **\$3.25**. This collection is a specialty with me and I cannot recommend it too highly.

DAFFODILS

These splendid spring-flowering bulbs have been highly esteemed in Europe for many years and are yearly growing in favor in America. You are not likely to plant too many of them. They are perfectly hardy, are more easily grown than onions or turnips, need hardly any watering and positively no care after they have flowered, and are not troubled by rats or gophers. They give a liberal bloom when flowers are most prized, in the early spring, and for cut-flowers are unexcelled. Plant a few dozen if you can do no more, hundreds if you can, and if your purse will allow you to plant beds of thousands, you can rest assured that you can buy no flowers which will give a greater return in satisfaction. I grow many Daffodils and my customers say that they cannot get better ones elsewhere.

I can highly recommend my entire assortment. It was selected with the aid of the first Daffodil growers of the world and even then I have dropped many varieties that I have tested.

Culture of Daffodils

My observation is that in California Daffodils will grow in any soil from sand to the stickiest adobe. The soil which best suits them is a rich loam with abundant moisture during the winter and which gets dry in the summer.

Dig the ground up deeply and thoroughly and then let it settle a few weeks before planting. Do not use fresh stable manure, although if manure has been applied the year before it will do no injury. The best fertilizer available here in California is crushed bones, at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces to the square yard. With this sulphate of potash can be used at the rate of $\frac{3}{4}$ ounce per square yard. Daffodils are especially fond of lime, and a sprinkling of quicklime on the soil before it is dug is of advantage.

PLANTING AND LIFTING. The best time to plant is with the first rains, although little difference will be noticed in planting up to November 1, but after that date the bulbs lose by being out of the ground, and planting later than January 1 is apt to give poor results. The bulbs may be left undisturbed for years, but it is my observation that it is better to lift them and reset every second year, and, excepting with the various forms of *Poeticus*, there is some gain in lifting every year and replanting at once. The bulbs produce offsets, and, having to share



Trumpet Narcissus



Daffodils, Emperor and Sir Watkin

DAFFODILS, continued

the space with their offspring, become too crowded in three years to do well. By all means plant the Poeticus varieties with liberal space and do not move until crowding makes it necessary. They are far finer when undisturbed.

DEPTH TO PLANT. The average depth to plant is from 2 to 3 inches. Better less than more. A safe rule is to cover one and a half times their height.

SHADE. All Daffodils prefer light shade. In California we should pick for late and cold situations if the soil is light, and much finer and longer stems will be had when they are shaded from one-fourth to one-half the day. This does not mean that the bulbs will not thrive quite as well in sun as in shade, but as long stems are very desirable, the shady situation is much better. Excellent results can be had by planting Daffodils in groups among shrubs or hardy perennials.

NATURALIZING DAFFODILS. All Daffodils may be planted in grass with success. In planting in grass, avoid formal designs and group naturally, now a few, then an irregular cluster,—just as wild flowers grow. The grass would have to be left until late May when cutting would not hurt the Daffodils.

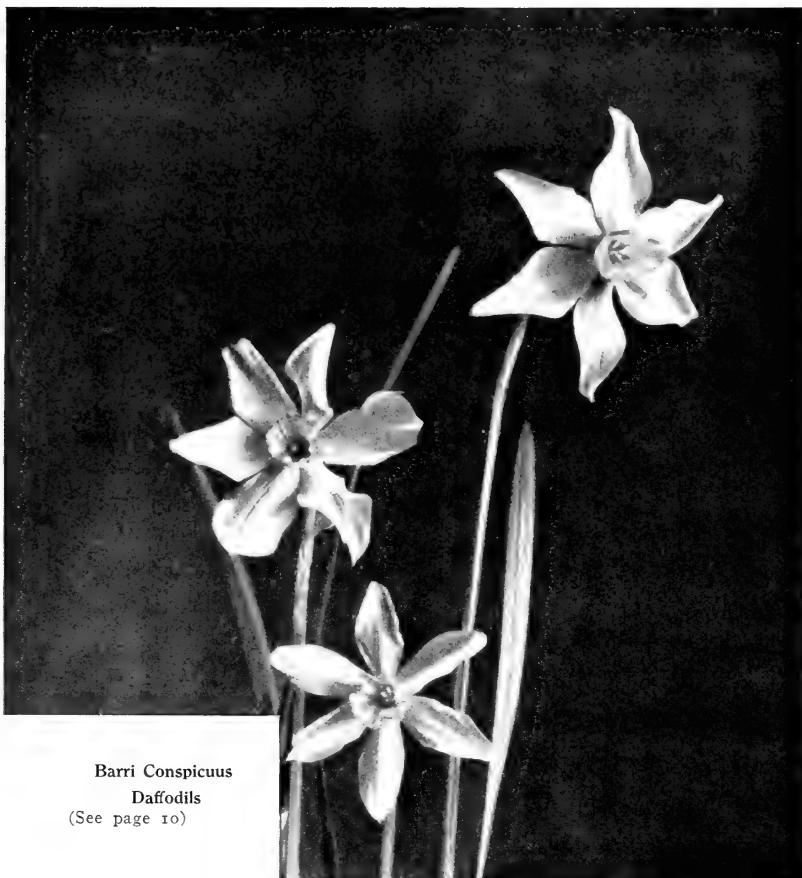
WATERING. Daffodils like much water when growing. If the ground is kept all but wet until after blooming time, they will be all the better.

Daffodils With Long Trumpets

Emperor. A grand, rich yellow flower. One of the best. 6 cts. each, 60 cts. per doz.

Empress. As fine as the above, but with trumpet pure white and the cup rich yellow.

Daffodils colored in this way are called BICOLORS and Empress is one of the best of that class. 6 cts. each, 60 cts. per doz.



Barri Conspicuus
Daffodils
(See page 10)

DAFFODILS, continued

Excelsior. A golden yellow, larger and finer than Golden Spur, offered below. 7 cts. each, 70 cts. per doz.

Glory of Leyden. Much larger than Emperor and a deep yellow. 15 cts. each.

Golden Spur. Smaller than Emperor and of a very fine, deep yellow. None is more esteemed. 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.

Victoria. Like Empress in color, but a broader trumpet. Fine. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Ada Brooke. A very striking flower in the Empress class, with a very long trumpet of rich yellow. It is strikingly fine. 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.

J. B. M. Camm. Both trumpet and cup an exquisite pale cream color. This is a rare and beautiful sort. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

William Goldring. Much smaller than any of the preceding, with a most graceful white flower. It is called The Swan's Neck Daffodil. 6 cts. each, 60 cts. per doz.

Mixed Daffodils

In a large garden, bulbs will get mixed, and often the finest sorts are among the accidental mixtures. My Mixed Daffodils are a most unusual bargain. 30 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$12.50 per 1,000.



Narcissus Poeticus

Daffodils with Cup-Shaped Trumpets

Barri Conspicuus. This long-stemmed variety has light canary-yellow flower, with a cup rimmed with scarlet. It is a beauty. 3c. each, 25c. per doz.

Beauty. Perianth sulphur-yellow, the yellow cup edged orange-scarlet. A fine flower. 6 cts. each, 60 cts. per doz.

Cynosure. Good-sized flowers of a fine yellow, with the cup edged scarlet. 3c. each, 25c. per doz.

Duchess of Westminster. Perianth pure white, cup yellow, but becoming white. 6 cts. each, 60 cts. per doz.

Stella superba. A large, star-shaped flower with white perianth and bright yellow cup. Stella is a nice flower, but this is by far its superior. It has splendid keeping qualities. 4 cts. each, 40 cts. per doz.

Sir Watkin. The Welsh Giant. A grand flower, sometimes $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches across. Light yellow, with the cup tinted orange. None better. 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.

Frank Miles. An exquisite variety, with yellow, twisted petals. 3c. each, 25c. per doz.

Mrs. Langtry. A flower of medium size, at first a rich, creamy white, but becoming pure white, and beautifully formed. 3 cts. each, 30 cts. per doz.

Katherine Spurrell. A tall, fully rounded flower, of perfect form and satiny texture. Pure white. I know of none more lovely. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

C. J. Backhouse. A little under size, with a slender trumpet; nearly scarlet in color, and the perianth yellow. It is a striking form. 4 cts. each, 40 cts. per doz.

Jonquils and Poets' Narcissus

In these classes the perianth is fully rounded, but the trumpet is so small as to be a very shallow cup. They are much smaller than the other classes, but with long stem and a dainty beauty that makes them great favorites.

Poet's Narcissus. The old Poeticus of the gardens. A fine plant, with a tall stem and pure white flowers, with a rich scarlet cup, and are very fragrant. Not sure bloomers. 2 cts. each, 15 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100.

Ornatus. This is a form of the Poet's Narcissus, with very fine white flowers and yellow cup, tinged scarlet. They flower very freely and early, and cannot be planted too widely. 2 cts. each, 20 cts. per doz., \$1.25 per 100.

Poetaz Elvira. This is a hybrid between the last and the Chinese Sacred Lily. It has several fine, pale yellow flowers, of fine size, and blooms profusely. A fine thing. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Jonquils. These alone have several flowers to the stem and are a rich yellow, with fine fragrance. 2 cts. each, 20 cts. per doz.

Double Daffodils

Von Sion. Very double, deep yellow flowers. See illustration on third cover page.
3 cts. each, 25 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100.

Sulphur Crown. A splendid double sort of sulphur-yellow color. 6 cts. each, 60 cts. per doz.

Double Poet's. Very double, white and very fragrant. 3 cts. each, 25 cts. per doz., \$1.25. per 100.

HYACINTHS

No winter-flowering bulbs are more esteemed than these. They can be grown very easily in pots in the soil and manner given for tulips, but using a single bulb to a 5-inch pot. They can be grown out-of-doors in the same manner as tulips, but I would not recommend this. All Hyacinth bulbs are especially grown for forcing and will never give the same bloom a second year. As a rule, the second season they will throw up a number of small spikes of flowers instead of a single fine one. If you wish fine Hyacinths you must buy new bulbs each season.

I am offering very fine bulbs of two grades. The first size are what are known as exhibition bulbs and will produce from one to three large spikes. These are very large, heavy bulbs. The second size are fine solid bulbs which will produce a single, nice spike, quite good enough for any one. I can recommend both highly.

Albertine. Pure white, with fine spike. Fine for early forcing. First-size, 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.; second-size, 8 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz.

Captain Boynton. Splendid blue; very large bells. First-size, 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.; second-size, 8 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz.

Ida. Bright yellow, and best for forcing. First-size, 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; second-size, 8 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz.

Mary. Purple-shaded; very large spike and very early. First-size, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; second-size, 7 cts. each, 70 cts. per doz.

Moreno. Pale rose; large and very early. First-size, 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.; second-size, 8 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz.

Plimsoll. Of a beautiful rosy shade. First-size, 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.

Robert Steiger. Dark red, beautiful spike and early. First-size, 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.; second-size, 8 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz.



Double Hyacinths

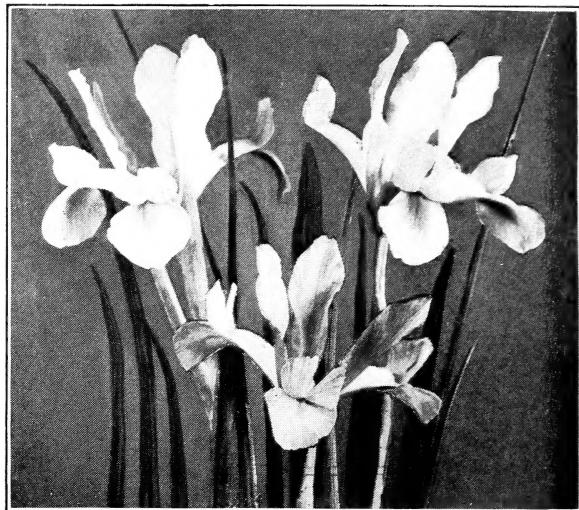
SPANISH IRIS

(*Iris Hispanica*)

These very attractive bulbous plants are of great value for either bedding or cut-flowers. Give much the same treatment as for tulips, using less manure. If the soil is rather moist and loamy they do better. They will grow on and flower liberally for years.

Fine Mixed Bulbs, at 15 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100.

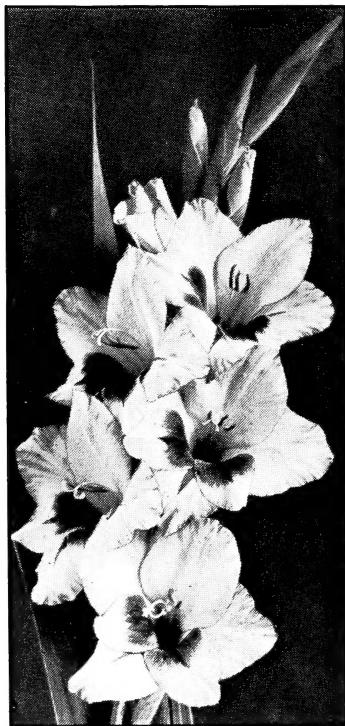
Named Varieties, in light and dark blue, white and yellow, at 25c. per doz., \$1.50 per 100.



Spanish Iris

JAPANESE IRIS (*Iris Kaempferi*)

These are simply superb flowers growing from 2 to 3 feet high. They require rich soil which must be kept moist. They can be planted on wet margins of streams or ponds and are not injured by overflow. Fine plants, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.



Gladiolus

GLADIOLUS

Gladiolus thrive in a wide variety of soils, even doing well in the adobes about Berkeley, but prefer a light, sandy loam. I would advise planting them in the spring and lifting the bulbs when they are ripe in the late summer.

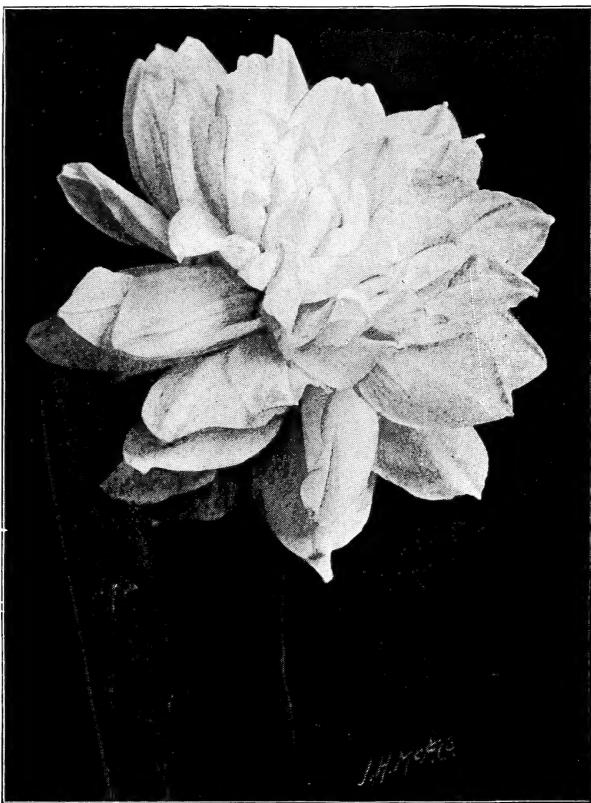
Set the bulbs from 6 to 8 inches apart in each direction. If they are planted at intervals of a week or two in the spring, a long succession of bloom can be maintained. They are most valuable as cut-flowers and, if cut just as the first flower opens, all of the blooms will open in water.

The Bride. Early-flowering pure white. Excellent as a cut-flower. Need not be moved for several years. 20 cts. per doz., \$1.25 per 100.

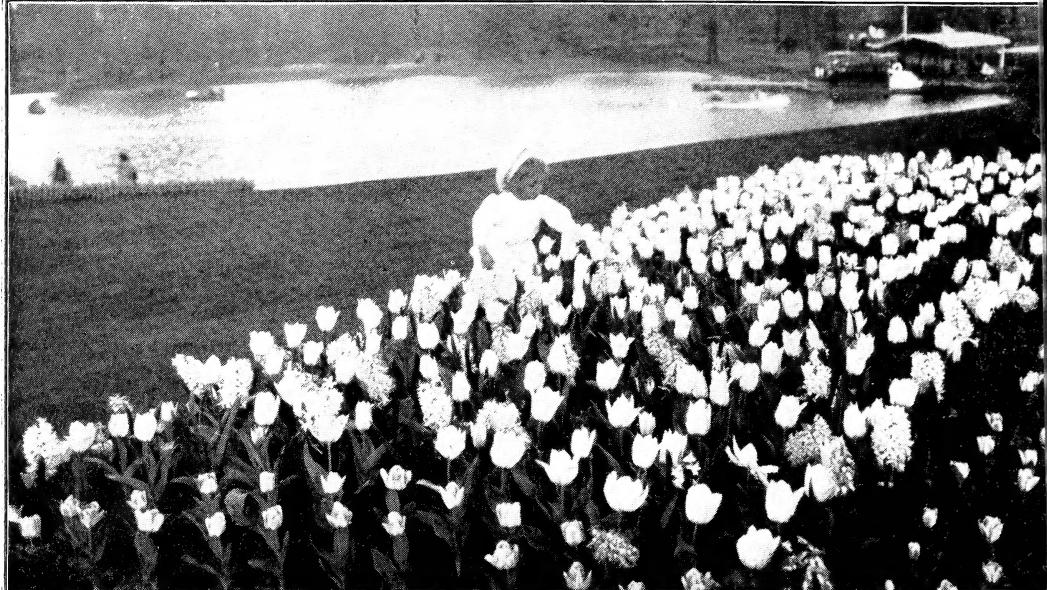
Colvillei. Deep red, showy flowers, of habit and growth like those of The Bride. 20 cts. per doz., \$1.25 per 100.

Groff's Silver Trophy Collection, with Childsii Hybrids, a very choice mixture. 4 cts. each, 40 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 200.

Page twelve



Double Von Sion Narcissus



Purdy's Bulbs

FOR FALL PLANTING



CARL PURDY · UKIAH, CALIFORNIA

